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Letter dated 2 June 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I refer to paragraph 40 of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), in which the Council requested States to report on the measures that they had taken to implement the provisions specified therein.

In that regard, I have the honour to submit the national report of the Government of the Republic of Singapore on the measures taken to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016) (see annex).

(Signed) Joseph Teo
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Annex to the letter dated 2 June 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016)

1. In paragraph 40 of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), adopted on 2 March 2016, the Council called upon all States to report to it within 90 days of the adoption of the resolution, and thereafter upon request by the Committee, on concrete measures that they had taken to implement effectively the provisions of the resolution. It also requested the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009), in cooperation with other sanctions monitoring groups of the United Nations, to continue its efforts to assist States in preparing and submitting such reports in a timely manner. The present report describes the steps taken by Singapore to effectively implement those measures.

Legislative framework

2. Singapore has taken note of the adoption of resolution 2270 (2016) and is committed to the implementation of the provisions contained therein. Singapore has the necessary legislative framework in place to meet its obligations under the resolution. This section expands upon the specific measures that have been given effect under Singapore's national laws and regulations. For a detailed description of its legislation, please refer to the national reports of Singapore on the implementation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2094 (2013) (see S/AC.49/2006/9, S/AC.49/2009/24 and S/AC.49/2013/3).

Measures given effect under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act and the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act

3. The Strategic Goods (Control) Act and the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act, along with related regulations, allow Singapore to implement the paragraphs of resolution 2270 (2016) relating to the transfer, brokering and inspection of sanctioned items by controlling the export, re-export, trans-shipment, transit and brokering of strategic goods and items prohibited for transfer to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This includes controls on intangible transfers of technology and a "catch-all" provision that prohibits the export, trans-shipment or transit of items which are not included in the control list, but which are intended or likely to be used in connection with a relevant activity. Relevant activity is defined under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act as the development, production, handling, operation, maintenance, storage, detection, identification or dissemination of any nuclear, chemical or biological weapon; or missiles which are capable of delivering any such weapon.

4. Singapore is in the process of updating its list of prohibited items in the Seventh Schedule of the Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations to include additional items prohibited under paragraphs 6, 8, 27, 29, 30 and 39 of resolution 2270 (2016), including but not limited to gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore and rare earth minerals. Singapore has completed its review and update of its existing list of luxury goods prohibited for transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The new prohibition list includes all the items specified in annex IV to resolution 2094 (2013) and annex V to resolution 2270 (2016) and will come into effect after legal vetting.

5. The Strategic Goods (Control) Act and the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act contain the powers necessary for authorized officers to search premises and conveyances in situations where the contravention of relevant provisions of the two Acts, including provisions implementing relevant paragraphs of resolution 2270 (2016), is suspected. In addition, the Maritime and Port Authority Act empowers the port master to refuse port entry to any vessel, if necessary, which may extend to situations covered by paragraph 22 of resolution 2270 (2016).

Measures given effect under the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Sanctions — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2009 and the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Freezing of Assets of Persons — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2009

6. The Monetary Authority of Singapore has the mandate to make its own regulations under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act to give effect to the finance-related provisions of Security Council resolutions. The requirement for financial institutions to freeze the assets and funds of the newly designated individuals/entities pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 2270 (2016) has been automatically incorporated into the relevant Monetary Authority of Singapore Regulations.

7. The Monetary Authority of Singapore is also in the process of updating the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Sanctions — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2009 and the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Freezing of Assets of Persons — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2009 to give full effect to the finance-related provisions of paragraphs 6, 12, 20, 27, 29, 30 and 32 to 39 of resolution 2270 (2016), including the prohibitions against financial transactions related to the transfer of gold, specified minerals, arms and related material with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In practice, financial institutions in Singapore already comply with paragraphs 33 to 35 of resolution 2270 (2016), given that they have no operations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or dealings with banks of that country.

Measures given effect under the Immigration Act

8. The Immigration Act sets the legal boundaries for the movement of persons into and out of Singapore. Under section 7 of the Act, only citizens of Singapore have an automatic right of entry into Singapore. Under section 6, unless exempted by an order made under section 56, all persons other than a citizen of Singapore must be issued a valid pass before they are allowed entry. As part of entry procedures, they are screened against the Immigration and Checkpoint Authority's system during entry clearance. Nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are persons designated under resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016) will be denied entry and returned to their last port of embarkation, in accordance with international practice. In order to better regulate the flow of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea entering Singapore, Singapore is in the process of imposing visa requirements on all such nationals entering the country.

Measures given effect under the United Nations Act

9. The United Nations Act enables Singapore to give effect to binding decisions of the Security Council through secondary legislation in areas not covered by existing legislation without the need to enact additional primary legislation. Singapore is assessing whether there is a need to update the United Nations (Sanctions — Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations to give effect to the binding provisions of resolution 2270 (2016) that may not already be covered by the above-mentioned pieces of legislation and other institutional measures.

Measures given effect by other means*Identification and expulsion of diplomats and individuals*

10. Paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 2270 (2016) require the expulsion of diplomats and nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and foreign individuals who are found to be working on behalf of, or at the direction of a designated individual or entity. Singapore has policies and processes in place, pursuant to immigration legislation, to expel individuals who are found to have contravened domestic law and regulations, including the regulations cited in the present report.

Specialized training for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

11. Paragraphs 5, 6, 9 and 17 of resolution 2270 (2016) require States to prevent any knowledge transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or nationals of that country through specialized training that could contribute to its nuclear programme or other related arms programmes. Singapore does not engage in the training of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in areas that are prohibited under resolution 2270 (2016).

Inspection of cargo

12. Paragraph 18 of resolution 2270 (2016) requires States to inspect all cargo of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea within or transiting through their territory that has originated in that country or that is destined for it. Prior to the adoption of resolution 2270 (2016), Singapore already required goods intended for import from or export to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to be declared in advance to its Customs Authority. Singapore is reviewing its regulatory regime to increase the oversight of goods of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that are trans-shipped or transited through Singapore, so as to facilitate efforts by the Singapore authorities to carry out any necessary inspections to fulfil its obligations.

Leasing and registering of vessels

13. Paragraphs 19 and 20 of the resolution require all States to prohibit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or designated entities from leasing vessels or aircraft and require all States to deregister any vessels owned by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as well as prevent their nationals/entities within their jurisdiction from registering vessels in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Maritime and Port Authority issued a circular on 12 April 2016 to inform and advise the shipping community to comply with resolution 2270 (2016). Singapore has also conducted extensive outreach programmes by explaining to the shipping

community how resolution 2270 (2016) will affect their operations. Singapore is in the process of verifying the ownership of the ships in its registry and will deregister any vessels owned by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Raising awareness of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016)

14. The Singapore authorities have proactively engaged business owners and other relevant entities to remind them of existing and new restrictions that have been imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Singapore authorities have also reached out to individual businesses involved in trade with entities linked to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to advise them to abide by the restrictions imposed by resolution 2270 (2016).

15. Singapore takes its obligations under resolution 2270 (2016) seriously. Singapore will continue to assess and update its national legislation and regulations regularly to ensure that it is able to implement resolution 2270 (2016) fully and effectively.